A.morphoc7iilus, J&hynchonycteris, Saccojpteryvc, Corm-ura, and *Diclidurus* are other Neotropical genera of the same family.

The genus *Taphozous* [J] has a tail which perforates the Interfemoral membrane, appearing on Its upper surface ; It is capable of being withdrawn. The premaxlliaries are cartilaginous. The dentition Is I -J- C -J Pm -J| M H% The upper incisors often disappear, Many species of the genus have a gular sac, opening anteriorly between the jaws. This is better developed In the males. The genus ranges from Africa through Asia to New Guinea and Australia. There are some twelve species.

The genus *Mblossus* [2] has short legs and well-developed fibulae, The tail Is thick and fleshy, and is prolonged far beyond the margin of the Interfemoral membrane. The ears are united together above the nose ; the tragus Is minute. The dentition Is I -J- or -|- C -J- Pm -J- or •§• M §. This genus, which Is confined to the tropical and subtropical portions of America, has long and narrow wings. The Bats can thus fly rapidly, twist about with ease, and capture strongly-flying Insects. There are a large number of species.

Ny&tino-rfius Is an allied genus, and also has many species. These range through both hemispheres. The chief differences from *Mblossus* are that the premaxlllary bones are separate In front or united by cartilage, and that the Incisors may be three in the lower jaw.

Fam. 5. Phyllostomatidae. — The Bats of this family are extremely numerous and almost entirely confined to South America. None of them occur outside the New World. There are some thirty-five genera. The members of the family are to be distinguished by the presence of the nose leaf, by the well-developed premaxillae, and by the possession of three phalanges by the middle finger. They are large, and the tragus of the ear is well developed.

Vampyri&s of South America contains the large species *V. spectrum,* which, mainly on account as it seems of its " forbidding aspect," was supposed to be a bloodsucker. This genus has two incisors on each side of the upper jaw.

The genus *CHossopJiaga,* represents another type of structure In this family. The tongue is long and extensile, and Is

much attenuated towards the tip, where it Is covered with strong and recurved papillae. This structure was at one time thought to indicate a

[1] Dobson, **JVoo.** *Zool, Soc.* 1875, p. 546, [2] *IWd** 1876, p. 701,